

# The Knoxville Independent

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## Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESSIT

**YOUR Flag and my Flag!** And oh, how much it holds—  
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!  
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight  
Sun-kissed and wind-torn, red and blue and white.  
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—  
Gladly all else beside—the red and white and blue.

**YOUR Flag and my Flag!** And how it flies today  
In your land and my land and half a world away!  
Revered and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;  
Some white and some blue—the good forever gleam  
dramas.

Stylish and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—  
The glories of the day, a shelter through the night.

**Your Flag and my Flag!** To every star and stripe  
The drums beat as hearts beat and flares thrilly pipe!  
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky:  
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!  
Honest and true and for the land and half the world around,  
Old Glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



Entered at the postoffice at Knoxville, Tenn., as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates, by mail, one year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents; single copies, 2 cents.

"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

## LABOR NEWS IN BRIEF

Toronto, Canada, has 76 local unions.  
Fire fighters at Toronto, Canada, have formed a union.

Dredgemen's union of California has secured an eight-hour day.  
Union coal heavers at San Francisco are paid 90 cents an hour.

Journemen Tailors' International has a membership of 14,000.  
Portsmouth, N. H., metal trades have opened a co-operative store.

Union bakers of Los Angeles, Cal., ask increased wages and recognition of the union.

The City Council of Montreal, Canada, has passed an order to prevent strikes of all kinds.

A bill is under consideration for a minimum wage for women workers in the District of Columbia.

School teachers of Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, England, quit work recently because of low wages.

Equal pay for men and women on similar work is advocated by the American Federation of Labor.

Charges are now made that the international union movement was subsidized by powerful German enemies.

Irish munition workers who came back from England when the conscription act was passed are now returning to England.

In the year 1917, the last for which statistics are available, 2,696 miners gave up their lives while digging coal to win the war.

Railroad telegraphers probably will receive soon a wage increase of between \$20 and \$25 a month, it was said by railroad administration officials.

Plans for the organization of a national federation of manufacturers' councils, to meet war-time and after-the-war emergencies, have been announced.

Since April 1 eight unions of painters, decorators and paperhangers have been organized in Canada, all of them affiliated with their international organization.

During the year ended June 30, 1916, wages amounting to \$30,379,623.42 were paid to 48,588 employees on both railways and tramways in New South Wales, Australia.

A regular farm wage scale is proposed in Colorado, ranging from \$50 to \$60 for permanent help.

Three thousand six hundred women are now employed on the Great Eastern railway of England.

Recommendations for increases to Kitchener (Can.) police salaries range from \$50 to \$150 a year.

Pasanic (N. J.) wood workers have granted a third wage increase to workers amounting to \$500,000 a year.

Subordinate typographical unions and individual members have taken \$2,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds.

## THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT



1—American infantry advancing to the firing line through a wood in Alsace. 2—Pioneers cutting German wire entanglements in a Belgian marsh to permit an infantry advance. 3—Italian sentry post high in the mountains on the Piave front where the Austrians have been signally defeated.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

### Turkey Is Granted an Armistice on Terms That Mean Her Absolute Surrender.

### GERMANY IS IN SAME FIX

Inter-Allied War Council Determines Conditions on Which She May Cease Fighting—Austria, Badly Whipped on the Piave Front, Begs for Peace.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Turkey has given up. Not waiting for the result of armistice and peace proposals made to the entente allies through President Wilson, she made peace proposals to the British government early in the week which were considered in London as tantamount to unconditional surrender. The armistice went into effect at noon Thursday.

The request for an armistice was carried to Admiral Calthorpe at Mudros by General Townshend, released by the Turks for the purpose. Regularly accredited plenipotentiaries followed, and after three days' parleys the armistice was signed. It is both military and naval in character, and while the terms were not at once made public, it was known that they included free passage of the allied fleets through the Dardanelles, occupation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles forts, the immediate release and return of all allied prisoners of war, and concessions that give the allies complete military domination over Turkey. The opening up of the Dardanelles leads to the expectation of an early battle between the allied fleets and the German Black sea fleet. The latter includes a number of powerful vessels of various types stolen from Russia.

Turkey could not do much else than surrender. She had fought her fight and was really all done. General Allenby's great victories in Palestine and the recent big advances of the British expedition in Mesopotamia, together with the collapse of Bulgaria which isolated her from her allies left her no other course than complete submission. The Greeks were on edge to be permitted to march on Constantinople, and the Bulgarians wanted to join in such an enterprise, and there was rioting and threats of revolution in the Turkish capital.

Latest news from Mesopotamia tells of the capture of the entire Turkish army on the Tigris.

The United States was not at war with Turkey and so nominally has no part in the peace negotiations; but it has been taken for granted that this country will at least be consulted in the matter. Probably Colonel House, now personally representing the president at the councils at Versailles, knows what Mr. Wilson thinks about Turkey, as well as about the rest of the world, and can tell the representatives of the entente governments. It may be that in this matter the senate will have no voice, as it intends to have in making peace treaties with the nations with which America is at war.

The German government having signified its full acceptance of the allied terms as a basis of arrangements for a cessation of hostilities, the inter-allied supreme war council in Versailles spent most of the week settling upon the terms of armistice that should be imposed on the Huns. It was agreed that these would be exceedingly drastic. There was not the slightest disposition to leave to the Germans any means of renewing hostilities if the subsequent peace negotiations should fall through. It was believed that the terms would include evacuation of all invaded territory within a fixed period; surrender of all ordnance and ammunition; withdrawal of German forces beyond the Rhine, and their demobilization; surrender of the frontier fortresses; release of all allied prisoners of war, German prisoners being held to help in restoration of devastated territory; surrender of at least a number of U-boats.

In effect, all this would mean the absolute surrender of Germany, and the allies would be in a position to dictate and enforce any peace arrangements they saw fit to make. It is the intention of the allied governments, and the ardent desire of the allied armies and peoples, that nothing less than this shall be demanded of Germany. Whether the Huns have yet been brought to a condition where they will accept such terms was a question. Many military authorities believe they will elect to fight for a while longer before submitting so abjectly, and millions of the soldiers and civilians of the allied nations fervently hope this will be the case. Otherwise, they feel, Germany would escape too easily from suffering some of those horrors of war which their armed forces have ruthlessly inflicted on others and over which her people have gloated with savage glee. Of course no such deliberate inhumanities as the German soldiers have practiced could or would be practiced by the troops of the allies, but the German cities and towns could be made to feel the terrible hardships that accompany occupation by an invading enemy, and the inhabitants could be taught a lesson that would go far toward deterring them from ever supporting a war of aggression, even if their rulers were left with the power to start such a conflict. The allies are not vindictive, but they intend that stern justice shall be meted out to Germany; and in this the American soldiers who have seen what has been done to Belgium and northern France are, if possible, more determined than the soldiers of any other nation. They, and all right-minded Americans at home, feel that sloppy sentimentality of the "forgive-your-enemy" order has no place in dealings with the Huns.

If Germany accepts the terms of the armistice and begins to carry them out in apparent good faith, the great war may be considered as virtually ended. This, however, does not mean that peace will be negotiated with the present government of Germany. Prince Max, the chancellor, sought again last week to reassure President Wilson as to the genuineness of the German reforms by which the people are supposed to have come into control of the government. But Mr. Wilson, as well as the governments of Great Britain and France, is more than skeptical. It is true that the common people of Germany are being allowed to speak and even to act as never before, but it is far from certain that the powers of government apparently granted to them cannot be wiped out in a moment by the kaiser and his masters, the Junkers, when they have attained their ends. The whole matter of German governmental laws and methods is too complicated for discussion in these columns, but it will repay careful study by those who wish to keep abreast of the current of events.

Despite repeated demands, in the press and public speeches, that he abdicate, the kaiser refuses to sacrifice himself for the good of his country. He is reported to have said he would be willing to become the "hereditary president" of Germany, and also that when he considers the right moment has come, he will step down from his throne. The Socialist papers, especially, have been denouncing him and his associates bitterly, and the fact that this has gone unpunished, shows that the autocracy is losing ground fast.

The resignation of Gen. Erich Ludendorff, first quartermaster general and considered the "brains" of the German army, had a marked effect in Germany, being taken to signify the downfall of militarism. He quit, it was supposed, because the control of military matters was put in the hands of the civil authorities. It was reported that Von Hindenburg would order the court-martial of Ludendorff. Who will later order the court-martial of "Hindy" was not stated.

Germany now stands abandoned by her allies, for Austria-Hungary was urging quick action on her plea for a separate armistice and peace. The disintegration of Austria-Hungary, noted last week, made rapid progress. The Croatian parliament at Agram decreed the total separation of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia from Hungary. The Czech-Slovak got into action and cut the railroad between Berlin and Vienna near Bodenbach, so that

German trains could go only as far as Schnadau. At the same time all communication was severed between Agram and Fiume and Budapest and Vienna, and the great seaport of Fiume was handed over to the Croatian national council.

It was no wonder that Count Andrássy, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, was insistent on an armistice, for the armies of Emperor Charles were having a very bad time of it. The Italian front, comparatively quiet for many weeks, blazed out in a great attack by the allies, and within a week the Austrians had been driven back all the way between the Brenta and Zenson bend. The Italians began the offensive and were speedily aided by the British, French and American contingents. The crossing of the Piave by these enormous forces was said to be a wonderful sight. Sweeping irresistibly north and east of the river, they drove a great wedge into the enemy's lines that speedily gave them possession of the big Austrian base of Vittoria. Then the action became general along the entire line. The British on the left wing entered Asiago, and in the center reached the Livensa river, and the Italians occupied the city of Oderzo. Below the Zenson bend the Italians forced a crossing of the Piave and made swift progress on the plains that border the Gulf of Venice. Most startling of all was the news that between the Piave and the Brenta the allies had trapped 15 Austrian divisions—180,000 men—by capturing the mountain pass of Vadal. At the time of writing the fate of these divisions was unknown. Already the allies had taken about 50,000 prisoners and great stores of material. The announcement from Vienna, that Austria-Hungary was withdrawing her troops from Italy because of her desire for peace, sounded rather ridiculous. On Thursday the Austrian commander asked General Diaz for an armistice.

The week was almost as disastrous for the Austrian forces in Serbia and Montenegro. They were driven headlong northward and before the end of the week the allies were on the Danube opposite Hungarian territory and had nearly reached their own city of Belgrade. In Montenegro Jugo-Slav units operated with the allies with marked success. Budapest was reported to be alarmed by the suggestion that the Jugo-Slavs would cross the Croatian frontier and attack that city in conjunction with the allies.

The breaking up of his empire and the numerous and serious riots in Vienna and elsewhere are said to have so frightened Emperor Charles that he has taken refuge in one of his castles far from the capital and sent his children to another stronghold. Presumably he will still be permitted to remain the ruler of Austria, for he is not personally unpopular, but what the future has in store for him and his dynasty is uncertain.

By desperate fighting the Germans last week slowed up the advance of the allies in Belgium and France, but it cost them dear in casualties, for Foch's artillery did tremendous execution. In their resistance the Huns were aided by the fact that the allies needed time to establish their communications between their bases and their advanced lines. Moreover, they did not give the enemy any real rest, but kept hammering at him persistently, making valuable if not extensive gains. The best of these were in the region of Valenciennes, where the British reached the borders of Mormal forest; in the Oise-Serre sector, where the French forced the enemy back to the gates of Guise despite violent resistance; and on the Champagne front and the Meuse valley. In the latter region the Americans fought all week long without let-up, the Second army going into action in the Woëvre. After long and continuous fighting, the Yankees gained complete control of the Bois Belleu east of the Meuse and held it against powerful counterattacks. West of the river there were lively actions north of Grand Pre. The artillery of both Germans and Americans was especially active all week. The Yankees displayed a marked superiority in this arm, and their heavier guns, said to be 15-inch naval guns on mobile mountings, shelled Longuyon and other Hun bases with decided effect.

## OUR NAVY GUARDS COAST OF FRANCE

INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING ITS ACTIVITIES, TOLD BY FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT.

### MANY STATIONS ESTABLISHED

Million and a Quarter Tons of Coal Saved by Daylight Saving Law—National Movement Started for Reclaiming Waste Materials.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, in a statement since his return from a tour of American naval bases and stations in Europe, described the work of the United States navy in the waters surrounding England, France, Italy, Greece and the Azores.

"Our operations on the British coast are fairly well known, but it probably is not generally realized that on the continent we have a large personnel on shore and have more stations in France than we have in all England," Secretary Roosevelt said.

"On the west coast of France we have a series of bases for the repair and upkeep of our escorting ships, destroyers, submarine chasers, etc. We have been using French facilities so far as possible, but in most cases we have had to erect complete plants so that these facilities are now more than double what they were before we went there.

"All the way from the Spanish border to the English channel we have established aviation stations so spaced that the entire coast line is covered by seaplanes and dirigibles. Nearly all these stations are situated at out-of-the-way points, some on uninhabited islands, others in fishing vessels on peninsulas. Labor was almost impossible to obtain, so these stations were built almost entirely by our own sailors. At each station there are from 200 to 300 men. This aviation force and our patrol vessels have been doing such splendid work that for the past six months there have been practically no sinkings within 50 miles of the French coast.

"At one point we have an immense assembly and repair base which employs more than 5,000 men. An instance of the way in which every bit of material has been utilized is found in connection with this base where, before the erection of the permanent quarters, the men took packing cases in which planes were shipped, and used them in building barracks which were very comfortable.

"In northern France, in co-operation with the British, the United States established what is known as the Northern Bombing Group. This was originally organized to bomb the German submarine bases on the Belgian coast. After the British had blockaded the entrance to those harbors, Germans were prevented from clearing the channel by the constant activity of these aviators who daily and nightly dropped tons of explosives on the submarine bases.

"We have a considerable naval force at Gibraltar. In conjunction with the British this force not only patrols the Atlantic in that vicinity, but also is active in the Mediterranean escorting vessels to and from Italy, Greece and Egypt. In the Adriatic we have established a large group of submarine chasers and other vessels at work. In conjunction with the Portuguese we have established a base in the Azores." There appeared to be a misapprehension in this country as well as in France, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said, as to the part taken by the American navy in transporting troops and supplies to French ports. Every transport that flies the United States flag is officered, manned and run by the American navy, he said. Much the larger portion of supplies for the army in France is taken across in American vessels officered and manned by the United States navy.

Nine enlisted men of the navy who volunteered to be inoculated with the serum of Spanish influenza to help medical officers gather specific facts regarding the disease and discover the means of combating it, have been commended by Secretary Daniels. The experiment was conducted during the prevalence of the epidemic in the first naval district, Boston, and the volunteers understood the danger to which they exposed themselves for the benefit of others.

The test indicated that the disease is not due to a filtrated virus, as the results were negative. None of the men inoculated contracted the disease. They were isolated for ten days after their inoculation.

As a measure against the further spread of influenza, war workers in Washington, D. C., are taken to their duty every morning by automobile instead of in crowded street cars. The division of transportation of the governmental emergency commission worked out the plan which, it is estimated, provides for the accommodation of 25,000 of these workers every day in privately owned automobiles that volunteer to "give a lift" to the men and women—especially the latter. The danger of traveling in crowded street cars is thus removed for them.

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Contracts for motortrucks, chassis, ambulances, tractors, passenger cars, motorcycles and bicycles aggregating about \$130,000,000, have been placed with various manufacturers by the motor transport corps. The orders cover 33,187 trucks and chassis of different sizes and types, and 8,584 ten-ton trailers and 150 four-wheel trailers. Orders for 150 four-wheel drives have been placed. Other orders include 18,000 passenger cars; 800 winter cars, 558 limousines, 3,000 delivery cars, 18,776 motorcycles, and 25,000 bicycles.

There have been purchased for the use of the army in October and November 47,000,000 pounds (289,796 barrels) of flour, 17,000,000 pounds of which is for domestic needs. The remainder is for the troops in France. The purchases were made by the subsistence division of the quartermaster corps.

More than 4,000,000 gallons of sirup have been bought for the troops overseas for use with their "hot cakes" as well as for sweetening their pastry. In addition to these supplies the subsistence division has bought more than 100,000,000 cans of salmon—enough for the army's requirements for a year. About 80 per cent of this lot will go to the forces in France. It is estimated that 16 ounces of salmon are equivalent to 20 ounces of beef. Concentration of the product makes it particularly desirable in both mobile and trench warfare.

Consumption of coal was reduced by a million and a quarter tons during the seven months' operation of the "daylight saving" law, according to figures compiled by the United States fuel administration. When the clocks were set ahead an hour, beginning Sunday, March 31, and ending October 27, the fuel administration planned to gather facts from many sources in various sections of the country to determine the saving in fuel likely to result from the operation of the law. These data have been compiled and form the basis of the estimate of the amount of coal saved.

In one district from which definite facts were obtained it was shown that the saving of coal was 17½ tons per 1,000 of population for the period of seven months. These figures were checked against records obtained from other places in different sections having the same relative conditions, and from the information thus collated the estimate of 1,250,000 tons saved is reached. The fuel administration says that the "daylight saving" plan in European countries has been effectual chiefly in the seven longer months.

A national system for the collection and disposal of materials which it is most desired to reclaim at this time, such as paper, cotton and woolen rags, steel, copper, brass, zinc, rubber, tin, leather, lead, tin foil, etc., has been organized and a working plan for every community, including towns with 5,000 population and outlying districts, as well as large metropolitan centers, has been formulated.

This system will be administered by the war prison labor and national waste reclamation section of the war industries board. It is expected that children will gather paper and rags and every family join in the movement and help their local reclamation council when it begins the work. With the organization of the local councils, through the war prison and national waste reclamation section, collection and disposal will be arranged for every household, apartment, department store, office building and city, state and federal institution.

Distribution of 20,000,000 food cards among American housewives will be made by the United States food administration on December 1, instead of October 27, as was originally planned. The spread of influenza and the consequent ban on all manner of public gatherings and activities, including patriotic work, prompted the postponement of the campaign.

The new card will contain no regulations regarding either "wheatless" or "meatless" days, but will urge as a whole the careful saving of all edibles, particularly wheat, meat, fats and sugar. It will be necessary for the United States to send 5,750,000 tons more of foodstuffs to the allies this year than last, with an almost staggering total of 17,500,000 tons in the coming year, in order that 120,000,000 people of these allied nations sitting at a "common table" with America may have stamina to bring the war to a conclusion if peace is not meantime obtained by Germany's surrender.

Destruction of rodents in Montana during the past season has saved \$2,760,000 worth of crops at a cost of \$82,800, according to a report issued by the department of agriculture. The work of ridding the farms of these pests was carried on in 25 counties. Two hundred and seventy-six tons of poisoned oats were used. Immense numbers of ground squirrels, prairie dogs, rats and mice were destroyed.

Nearly 400,000,000 feet of yellow pine lumber have been cut and transported by rail and water to shipyards on the Atlantic coast and the Gulf coast for the construction of wooden vessels under the direction of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet corporation. With this amount of lumber, it is pointed out by the way of illustrating its immensity, the Atlantic ocean could be spanned from the American to the French shore—8,000 miles or more—with a bridge floor 25 feet wide and 1 inch thick, with about 4,000,000 feet to spare.

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